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BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *April 21, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended April 18, 1896.

There were 14 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 16; 98 from yellow fever, a decrease of 39; none from smallpox, 4 in the foregoing week; 19 from beriberi, an increase of 12; 3 from enteric fever, a decrease of 8; 52 from tuberculosis, an increase of 11; and 1 from whooping cough, none in the foregoing week. From all causes there were 471 deaths, a decrease of 54.

Yellow fever.—This disease, as usual, is steadily declining with the lower temperature, the only successful means we have here for ameliorating the epidemic. I have no news this week from the infected districts in the interior; only it appears that the fever has prevailed to some extent in Nitheroy, on the other side of the bay.

Smallpox.—This is the first week we have had for a long time without one death from this disease, though 8 new cases have been reported. The authorities are calling on the people to be vaccinated and revaccinated, as fearing a renewal of the epidemic, but all opinions on this subject are really only conjecture. On the whole, there is a decided improvement in the health of the town this week.

Since last week the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: April 14, steamship *Parahyba*, French, from Santos for New Orleans, La.; April 18, steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.; April 20, steamship *Roman Prince*, from Santos for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

*Sanitary reports of Santiago—Smallpox increasing in Santiago and Manzanillo.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *May 2, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that after some heavy rain falls and higher rise in the temperature the public health in this city has become worse and the death rate higher, the records showing a total of 69 deaths for the week ended May 2. Of these, 4 were from yellow fever, 4 from smallpox, 8 from typhomalarial fever, 10 from tuberculosis, 7 from remittent fever, 5 from entero-colitis, the rest from noncontagious diseases. There are 64 cases of smallpox under treatment at the smallpox hospital, but I am unable to state the number of cases in the town, owing to the unwillingness of the people to report their sick cases for fear of their being taken to the pesthouse.

Yellow fever still continues to rage among the unacclimated inhabitants, and the number of cases increases daily as the temperature becomes higher.

Malarial fevers of low type are very common; so are intestinal diseases, such as summer diarrhea and dysentery.

As you will see by the number of deaths this week, the mortality is higher than it ever was, taking into account the decrease of the popula-

tion at present, owing to emigration of the inhabitants to South America, Mexico, and St. Domingo, compared with the mortality of some of your cities equal to ours in the number of inhabitants, such as Springfield, Mass., Utica, N. Y., etc., where the death rate is about 1 for every 3,000 inhabitants per week. In Santiago it has reached up to 4½ this week.

I have just received a report from Manzanillo, stating that there were 58 deaths during the last two weeks of April, of which 32 were from smallpox.

The following vessels were examined and bills of health issued to them: April 28, Spanish steamship *Habana*, for New York, and British steamship *Aeon*, for Philadelphia; April 29, British steamship *Earnwood*, for Philadelphia; May 1, British steamship *Mameluke*, for Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *May 9, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago for the week ended May 9: Forty-six deaths have been reported, of which 2 were from smallpox, 1 from yellow fever, 6 from tuberculosis, 3 from typhomalarial fever, 8 from enteritis, 2 from dysentery, 4 from pernicious fever, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

Smallpox is increasing to an alarming degree, 65 cases being under treatment at the smallpox hospital and several others at their respective homes. Yellow fever seems stationary at present, but new cases will undoubtedly appear as soon as the summer approaches.

Malarial and enteric fevers are very common; so is dysentery of malarial origin. Remittent fevers of the typhomalarial type prevail to a great extent. The temperature is very high and dry, as the rainy season has not quite set in.

The following vessels have been inspected and bills of health issued to them: May 4, steamship *Para* (British), for Fernandina, Fla., May 5, steamship *Apex* (British), for Baltimore, and steamship *Glemaves Wallace* (British), for Philadelphia. May 7, schooner *Florence and Lillian* (American), for Pascagoula; steamship *Earnwall* (British), for Philadelphia, and May 8, steamship *Sagamore* (Belgian), for Philadelphia; May 9, steamship *William Anning* (British), for Baltimore, and steamship *Niagara* (American), visa New York.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

ITALY.

Decrease in the prevalence of malarial fevers in Rome.

The following report on the decrease in prevalence of malarial fevers in Rome has been received from Wallace S. Jones, United States consul-general in that city:

ROME, ITALY, *April 27, 1896.*

Vital statistics recently published by the municipality of Rome show the number of deaths from malaria for the last fourteen years to have been: 650 in 1881; 505 in 1882; 488 in 1883; 389 in 1884; 405 in 1885; 355 in 1886; 374 in 1887; 367 in 1888; 342 in 1889; 300 in 1890; 254 in 1891; 139 in 1892; 189 in 1893; 140 in 1894.